85 & 97 E.

Confidential Collection No. 36/37-38

File No. 15/37
Sl. No. 143.

Subject:- Notes obtained from the Inspector General of police re: the activities of the local agitators as well as of political leaderships from outside who have visited from time to time.

Confidential Collection
No. 367-37-38

App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1937-38 (cb)

File No. 1373

Serial No. 143

Letter References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial No. 143

Part B for Sept-37

SUBJECT.

Notes obtained from the Inspector General of Police re: the activities of the local agitators as well as of political leaders from outside who have visited Bannu District.

WD 0418—GPB—22,500—29-8-36

Notes re: ~~Out~~ Activities of Political Leaders from outside the State

No. 193

Department of

OFFICE _____

STATION _____

No.

Dated

To whom sent	Date	Initial.
	Given for copying	
	Copied	
	Examined	
	Signed	
	Given for despatch	
	Despatched	
	Entered in Current Register	
	Entered in Periodical Register	
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(SUBJECT.)

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Further Papers.

Dis.	No.	Department / Series	Date	Dis.	No.	Department / Series	Date

WD 0229—GPB—2,000—17-9-36.

Strictly Confidential

CB 15-38-143

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. CB 484 of 193 | [App. F. III—2

Serial No.

Notes obtained from the Inspector General of Police regarding the activities of the local agitators, as well as of political leaders from outside who have visited the State from time to time.

Submitted for perusal.)

1st member & Dewan

17/9

23-9-37

Confl CB

WD 03594—GPB—30,000—18-7-35

The enclosures contain a brief account of the activitées of the following individuals, in the State.

.....

(A) Dr. N.S. Hardikar

(B) Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya

(C) R.S. Hukkerikar

(D) R.R. Diwakar

(E) M.R.Masani

(F) Uma Bai Kundapur

(G) S.S. Batliwala

(H) V.V. Giri

(I) D.P. Karmarkar

.....

(J) Latest prohibitory order served against:

N.S. Hardikar

19-5-35 Attended a meeting of Political convicts and congressmen in Bangalore and advised them to keep alive the activities of the congress.

12-10-35 Addressed a public meeting held at Davanagere on "Desaseva" and appealed to the audience to encourage swadeshi goods.

14-10-35 Attended a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. Bangalore City, under the auspices of The Mysore State Young League and delivered a speech on "Mahatma Gandhi a sage politician".

31-12-35 Hoisted the congress flag in the compound of C.V.Narasimha Iyengar's bungalow in Bangalore City.

8-1-36 During the celebration of the anniversary of the National Youth League, Bangalore City, he spoke on the life and work Subhaschandra Bhose.

11-1-36 Distributed certificates to the several ex-political convicts who courted imprisonment during the C.D. movements.

12-8-36 Attended a meeting of the local congress workers and sympathisers participated in the discussions relating to the intervention of the Indian National congress with the state and said that in view of impending Federation and election in British India, the local congress has to strengthen the hands of the K.P.C.C. and stressed on the necessity of the congress in the state also.

15-9-36 Visited Chikmaglur and delivered a lecture on the congress and the native states.

21-9-36 Delivered a lecture at Arsikere-Hassan District, on the present state of India, in the course of which he narrated the work that was being done by the congress and exhorted the audience to join the congress.

26-9-36 Delivered similar lectures at Davanagere and Harihar.

27-9-36 Visited Doddaballapur, delivered a speech in the course of which he said that the success of the Government in crushing the congress was due to the lack of unity among congressmen and appealed to the audience to work for the national freedom and added that to achieve this aim they should shake the foundation of the British Government and never be afraid of the police, who are after all insignificant men. *

* The next day at Kanakanahalli he said that the Mysoreans should not be contented merely because they have an Indian Prince, who is only the servant of the Europeans and appealed to the audience to be united and to help the Congress to get rid of the foreigners.

1-10-36 Attended a meeting held under the auspices of the National Youth League, Bangalore City, and delivered a lecture on Youth movement, in the course of which he said that the youth must take part in the national life and cultivate swadeshi spirit.

2-10-36 Delivered a lecture in Bangalore City on the life, sacrifices of Mr. Gandhi to the cause of the country. The next day he visited Anekal, delivered a speech about the services rendered by the congress to the country and exhorted the audience to become members of the congress.

2, 3, & 4-11-36 Visited Arsikere, Chikmaglur and Tumkur and addressed meetings regarding the formation of congress committees in the places. In Tumkur he said that a nationalistic organisation like the congress, was the only solution to overcome the present difficulties in politics.

6-11-36 He delivered a lecture at Chitaldrug on the principles of the Indian National Congress, in the course of which he referred to the Satyagraha movement, Salt taxes and said that the congress is the proper body through which Swaraj could be attained etc.

30-12-36 At a meeting held in the Town Hall, Mysore, he exhorted the youths to join congress.

25-4-37 Attended a meeting of the local congressites, Bangalore when discussions about the future programme of work in

the State to propogate the ideals of the congress took place.

The next day during tk a tea party arranged for him by the local congressites he advised the audience to strengthen the congress organisation by arranging frequent meetings in the City.

23-4-37 Attended a meeting of the District Congress Committee, Mysore, when others spoke about the congress.

1-5-37 Attended a private meeting of the congress Parliamentary Board, in Bangalore.

8-5-37 Visited Chikballapur and addressed a small gathering to organise congress committees and to encourage khadder.

14-5-37 Visited Jagalur (Chitaldrug Dist) with Srimathi Uma Bai Kundapur, and addressed a meeting in the course of which he said that the native princes have no independence, and that they are acting according to the dictation of Britishers. Further he made it appear that the Britishers alone are responsible for the poverty of Indians. He next exhorted the audience to become congress members etc.

Next he visited Molakalmuru where he explained the aims and objects of the Indian National congress and said that the British Government has sucked the blood of the Indians, is encouraging its own industry rather than those of the Indians and that the people of Mysore who are said to be free under His Highness the Maharaja are not really so and that His Highness is a slave to the Britishers and so the State subjects are slaves doubly and for the removal of this slavery the people must fight by co-operating with the subjects in British India.

At Challakere he explained to the audience the aims and objects of the congress and appealed to them to join the congress.

15-5-37 At Hiriyur and Talavatta he appealed tb the people to be

Sri Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya

19-4-35 Visited Chikmaglur to enlist members to the Conference of the K.P.C.C. and delivered a speech exhorting the public to send as many delegates as possible to the Conference.

18-5-35 Visited Mysore City, where she held informal discussions with the local congress people in the course of which she said that the congress socialist party has resolved upon the total abolition of all the Native States, the States subject must chalk out a programme of action towards that purpose etc. (A copy of the speech enclosed) Marked "A"

19-7-35 Attended a meeting of the Bangalore Congress Committee and spoke on the need for strengthening the national congress, which stands for not only British India but also for the native states and advised the audience to follow the congress policy until the grievences of the State's people are heard both by the Indian National Congress and the Government. (copy of speech enclosed) Marked "B"

20-7-35 Inaugurated the Young Mysore League in the Y.M.C.A. and delivered a speech congratulating the members of the League for setting up new ideals for the young thinkers and advised them to have a spirit of comradship and to dispel the distinction between different communities and added that the youths must guide the destinies of the country with a new social structure and economic order. (copy of speech enclosed) Marked "C"

10-9-36 Visited Mysore City and delivered a lecture on the message of the national congress.

21-9-36 Visited Saklespur where she delivered a lecture on the work of the Indian National Congress and appealed to the audience to join congress.

The next day she visited Birur where also she delivered a similar lecture.

16-1-37 Visited Bangalore City in connection with the inauguration of the election campaign day. As an order under Section 144 C.P.C. was served on her she did not deliver any speech , but gave a written message which was read at the meeting. In the message she referred to the prohibitory order against her and stated that the highhandedness of the Government on the constitutional campaign designed to agitate for democratic form of Goverhment might result in greater agitation and stronger resistence on the part of the people.

17-1-37 Visited Channapatna and Mandya, where she delivered lectures on the ~~idai~~ ideals of the congress and exhorted the audience to co-operate in the ensuing elections.

The same evening she arrived at Mysore where prohibitory order was served on her.

14-8-37 Arrived at Shimoga, addressed a meeting arranged in connection with the Andamans Day. The same day she visited Kachinakatte village and addressed a meeting exhorting the audience to fight with the Government for whatever they demand of them just as the congress does.

9 'A'

Copy of the report of the S.I.Political Branch, Mysore District about the informal discussion with Sri Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya, by the members of the City Youth League on the morning of 18-5-35.

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It is ascertained, that during the discussion Mr. N.D. Sree-Rangahar, Secretary City Congress Committee, informed Sri Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, that there were only 17 Congress workers in Mysore City, for which she remarked, that it was a shame if there are only 17 members out of a population of one lakh in the City. Mr. N.D. Sreerangachar replied that there were two congress committees in Mysore City, one a real constitution, and another a bogus constitution, and that, on account of faction among the Congress workers, in Mysore, such work could not be done.

She remarked, that this deplorable state of affair, was not peculiar to Mysore, but prevailes all ver India. Instead of Congress men fighting with the Government theybegin to fight among themselves. Regarding the attitude of the Congress towards the States Subjects, she expressed that the Congress socialist party have resolved upon the total abolition of all the Native States. The State subjects must chalk out a programme of action towrds that purpose, enter Congress in large numbers. The Socilist party would give them all their support but they could not expect, the Congress to chalk out a prgramme of action as they, are really stranger to Indian States and to the conditions prevailing in Indian States.

She further advised the memers of the Youth league to start a number of branches all over the state, to arrange a National conference with a view to draft a plan of action in this connection. She remarked that the European Civilian very often handled critical situations, in the Civil Disoedience movements, more sympathetically than the Indian Officers, as they possessed sense of Indepe dence and self confidence. She said that she had no racial prejudice but was opposed to beauracracy as a whole, whether it was white or blak.

Proceedings of a public meeting organised under the auspices of the Bangalore District Congress Committee in Venkatamuniah's Choultry, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, on 19th July 1935, when Srimathi Kamaladevi delivered a speech.

The proceedings commenced at about 6-15 p.m. with Mr. K.T. Bhashyam as President, About 250 people, mostly students, attended. Prominent among the audience were Messrs: P.M. Rama Sharma, Gorur Ramaswamy Iyengar, G.R. Swamy and Gupta, a Swadeshi goods dealer.

The president requested Sri Kamaladevi to deliver her speech.

Sreemathi Kamaladevi spoke in English as follows:-

Friends, Public lectures have become strange in these days. I do not think I would have been standing here, but for the friends announcing this meeting 4 or 5 days before without my consent. I do not know what exactly I am supposed to speak to you becuase when people from outside the Mysore State visit this place they always speak of nice things.

There are a few things which have been brought to my notice as a Congress woman since I entered Mysore State three days back. While visiting other places in the State I have heard some complaints. I take it that there is something behind the grievances. I am speaking to you as a Congress woman, who believes in the Congress and believe that the Indian National Congress is the only political organisation which can achieve something for India and when I say India I make no difference between British India and Indian States. India should

stand united and indivisable one without regard to its boundaries and administrative machinaries. Through the experience I have gained by tours, I have arrived at certain political convictions that the future of India lies in the Indian National Congress. Therefore, I speak to you from the Congress Platform.

One of the things that was brought to my notice was that the Congress did not do anything for the States and therefore the States people were not interested in enrolling themselves as Congress workers or carried on any active work in the name of the Congress. It is true that States people have contributed a great deal in the past both in workers and in money to the Congress. I know that and I congratulate all of them. But I may be excused if I say that I cannot appreciate the grievances which you have brought forward. I want to speak very impartially. Such grievances are common. Whatever may be said or may not be said on behalf of the Congress my opinion about it, is that it exists to work for a common cause at the opinion of the nation and we should sufficiently impress our feelings and ideals in order to make that organisation a reliable one in expression. It is perfectly obvious that there is some difference of opinion in the Congress itself with regard to its present policy concerning the States. I have made my position perfectly clear. I do not make difference between Indian States and British India. I consider the question of the work of the Congress for the whole of India. Some people say that the Congress should not interfere with the affairs of the States. I do not like to use the work 'Interference'. We are struggling in order to -- achieve something which we call vaguely 'freedom' and that is applicable to every part of India. I am going to take particularly, your State.

It was explained to me by a set of people that the Congress here is not doing any work and a corresponding party brought to my notice that there is nothing for the congress to work so far as Mysore is concerned. I can understand there is nothing to complain about. People of this State do not think of their grievances because the administration is carried on by their own people for their benefit unlike the British Government which exists for the benefit of foreigners. You have your own administration which cares for your well-being. So there is nothing to complain here.

The lack of enthusiasm for the Congress and workers of the Congress can be easily explained. There is nothing to wonder at that the Congress is not very active. The struggle of the Indian National Congress is for the whole country and for all people. I do not question about the efficient machinery of British India and of Mysore. It is neither a question of money going outside India or a few Englishmen coming and holding high posts. Foreigners get high pay and they do not complain anything except domestic ailments. The standard from which we have to judge or affairs is a very different one. We have to consider what the whole nation wants. There is a very large section of people to whom it is an economic problem. There is also a feeling and desire within us for some democratic form of Government. Today the word 'Democracy' is despised one. I do not want to use it. In every country and in every part of the world people are struggling for something more. We are struggling with British ~~India~~ Government for some demoractic form of Government. If there is a demoractic form of Government here, there is nothing for me to say and nothing for the Congress to carry on its work.

Next we have to consider the standard of the life of

average man. Average men consisting of peasants in villages and labourers in factories make 90% of the population of India. There would not have been all these troubles if they were better. It has become an hackneyed phrase that millions are starving and thousands are unemployed. It is for these two things that the Indian National Congress is carrying on its struggle. It is for you to decide what to do. It is not a question of merely suffering, but it is a question of trying to understand the problem. It is not for every one to know exactly what the grievances are. In the light of our long gained experience we begin to reflect and feel that the Indian National Congress is a proper organisation on which has to achieve something more that we fell within us. It is for you to feel why you should need such an organisation. It is my duty to tell you that such an organisation builds up political life, feelings, aspirations and ideals. If you feel that the Congress does not reflect your ideals, it is for the people to impress upon it what they exactly want. It is for you to see that the Congress correctly interprets what you want and do not say that the Congress leaders are not interested.

You have to think the whole of India as one. We want to have the present divided country as one united block. I do not want to give the names of a few personalities who gave their lives for this end. There should be no night mare of poverty existing. There is no use that a man imagines himself poor because he is born of poor family or it is his fate. Many sufferings can be avoided if such feelings are not entertained. There is a large section in the country voicing forth the views of the Congress and if the Congress thinks it fit to formulate a certain policy the changes must come from you. It must come as a reflection of your own struggles and

aspirations.

I do not appreciate the grievances that you have brought to my notice. The important duty that you have to do is to guide what policy the Congress has to maintain and the work that it has to do. With this view, you shall be able to work with greater unity and achieve better results.

You have got to make a greater contribution and see that the Congress expresses your own voice.

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After the speech, Sri Kamaladevi asked the audience to put any questions to clear their doubt. Questions about umemployment and cottage industries were asked and she answered them. Next, another question about her opinion as to the adoption of socialistic ideals of Carl Marx in India, she said, that there was no necessity as there were people with better brains and theories in Indian and if conditions in India permitted they could be followed. In reply to another and the last question as to whether she was a Communist, she said that she did not like to label herself with.

Mr. Bhashyam in proposing a vote of thanks to the speaker wished that she would be elected as the next President of the Indian National Congress and she would voice forth the views expressed tonight as those ofunited India. If States peoples were neglected by the Congress, he said that they would approach the Congress, open its doors by force and make it work on behalf of the States. Lastly he expressed that there was plenty of work to be done in Mysore State by the Congress and that was being done.

The meeting terminated at about 7-15 P.M. Mr. C. Muhamad Mahmood, Sub Inspector of Police, Special Branch, also attended.

Sd: K.C. Venkatarama Setty.

Stenographer,
Special Branch.

20-7-1935.

"Copy"

Proceedings of a public meeting organised by the Mysore Youth Association in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Bangalore City on 20-7-35, when Srimathi Kamaladevi delivered the inaugural address of the above association.

The meeting began at about 5.45 p.m. About 300 people mostly students, attended. Among the gathering prominent were Messrs: Rangaswami, K.T. Bhashyam, O.S.H. Sheriff, Ernst Kirk, Aswathanarayana Rao, Dharma Dev Vidyacachaspathi and B. Krishna Murthi. Several ladies were present.

Mr. Aswathanarayana Rao in requesting Srimathi Kamaladevi said that the object of inaugurating the Mysore Youth League was to study the opinionsexpressed on the problems tackled all over the world by an outlook to adopt them in everyday life for more happiness.

Next Sri. Kamaladevi spoke to the following effect:-

Friends, I must thank the Secretary of this League for having requested me to deliver the address although you would not call me an youthful person as I have many grey hairs. As years go by, I feel youthful and am terrified to think how long I am going to feel youthful even though my hairs grow grey. Still I feel youthful enough and identify myself with the aspirations of youths. I welcome this organisation for its high aims. Younsters are in touch with modern developments and I am not saying any thing which you do not know. I am not claiming to be original in what I say today. It is the knowledge gained through reading and experience. I am extremely interested in all youth movements and watch the youths how they study and respond to new progressive thoughts. The old idea that youth is not a stage for bubbling enthusiasm and

the dreams dremt by the youths and their vauge aspirations have no reality, is fast disappearing. We find that youths can do more practical work with the new ideals. The one thing about them is that they are not bound by old traditions. Traditions provide a certain amount of background on which the youths have to march. These traditions ceased to have any life in us. Old structures of society are in a dilapidated condition. There is no use of trying to foster such of them which we know must be subjected away. It is here the youths have to play a great part. Youths have courage and are inspired with a spirit of adventure and creative work. Unless that spirit exists it is not possible to build up great things. We have so long taken delight of the past glory and remarkable civilisation of India and think that there is nothing more to learn and contribute. We are satisfied with the work of our ancestors. Those illusions have passed away to a large extent. The conditions under which we suffer at present is the lack of initiative, prupose and determination and his can be overcome by youths. That is why one looks to the raising young generation. We place immense confidence in them and look with delight for their achievements. Today we are witnessing rapid changes on every side. Old doctrines are swept away quickly and we notice great thinkers putting forward many new theories to solve the present entanglements. India is taking her due share in all struggles of economic, political and social affairs as other countries. India cannot sit quiet saying that there is nothing for her to do with the rest of the world. Such wrong notiions will be dispelled by the formation of leagues of this kind. The main problem that agitated and confronted the great thinkers is the question of hunger. Everyone is keenly akin to new consciousness. We are coming more and more conscious of the fact that there is something wrong somewhere. The old social order has become ~~dirting~~ disintigra-

18

-ted. Personally I do not know whether old standards can be set right when social systems change from century to century and from age to age. There is no such thing permanently established. India which was conservative in her spirit is taking a pride to adopt to the changing conditions in a scientific manner. Great economists predicted that certain changes are bound to take place and they have come in peculiar scientific manner. Every nation has to meet with such changes. It is for the youths to understand this historical evolution. Unless they have a background and a clear conception of these historical facts they are left adrift. The youths must guide the destinies of the country with a new social structure and economic order. They should not say that it in their Karma to be poor or rich and work for happier conditions, equal distribution of wealth and for affording proper education to the masses. The head of a family should take particular care to educate all his children and afford them with all facilities. Social order must be so planned that it gives opportunities for everyone to enjoy luxuries. Everyone has got a right to demand them. But we are not bothered about it. We have left them to chance and fate. We see millions are dying, starving and without clothing. We have become so insensitive to all these. Everyone should think that he has got equal responsibility in these matters. It is for the youths to think and see how the work can be planned on a more scientific basis. It is for the youths to dispel the distinctions existing between different communities, and bring an harmonious structure in society and allow no more disasters and chaos to take place in the country.

There is youth unemployment on the one side and over production and enormous poverty among masses on the other.

It is for the youths to ponder over these questions and see what best they can do to solve the problem. Above all, the apathy of the capitalists towards the labourers in factories has become more deplorable in India. In this connection the economic depression and the development of industries in some countries of Europe was mentioned by the speaker. Continuing she said that the economic question is so closely knit and interwoven with the youth movement. The present needs will be satisfied by creating a new form of order in society. India was one of the richest country possessing plenty of wealth and its people had great happiness and lived in kingly palaces. India was keenly interested in her material prosperity. Now her poverty is the chief cause for all criminal instincts and unhappy circumstances. It is for the youths to find out the reality and set them right. Our present economic system is concerned to one thing i.e. amassing of property. Everyone competes with another for this. So long as each one is concerned to amass wealth he does not interfere with the affairs of others.

India is mainly an agricultural land. Therefore agrarian problems evince great interest. There is a sad spectacle on this side. India prospered will in her handcrafts, trade and commerce. Since the advent of Industrial revolution in England and the keen competition of other countries, the industries of India are killed. Many people who were engaged in old industries are thrown out. The present feaudal system in India helps in no way either ryots or for the betterment of social conditions. This is the agricultural condition of India. One can visualise that there would be radical change in the immediate future. The entire system of production and distribution must be put on a sound basis

20

and there must be a fair exchange between one country and another. The spirit of Swadeshism is developing in all places. If a country wants to encourage its commodities, how can it expect other countries to buy its goods? The spirit of comradeship must come. We must feel like a family. Then there will be unity and harmony between all nations. The old economic system was one of entire unity and we can best build it up on scientific principles and the whole humanity will be much happier than what it is.

Mr. O.S.N. Sheriff proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the Association and requested the audience to enroll themselves as members of the Association and make it representative of all sections.

The meeting came to a close at about 7 p.m. Mr. C. Mahamed Mahamood, Sub Inspector of Police, Special Branch, also attended.

Sd. K.C. Venkatarama setty

Stenographer
Special Branch.

21-7-35.

"Copy"

R.S. Hukkerikar

21

3-12-34

Attended a meeting of the Bangalore District Congress Committee, discussed about the working of the local congress committees and advised to strengthen the committees both in number and finance.

19-5-35 Attended a meeting of Political convicts and congressmen in Bangalore and advised them to keep alive the activities of the congress.

12-10-35 He addressed a public meeting held at Davanagere on "Desaseva" and appealed to the audience to encourage swadeshi goods.

14-10-35 Attended a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A., Bangalore City under the auspices of the Mysore State Young League and delivered a speech on " Mahatma Gandhi, a sage politician".

21-9-36 Visited Sakalespur in the company of N.S. Hardikar and Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, spoke on the work turned out by the Indian National Congress and appealed to the audience to become members to the congress.

R.R. Diwakar

22

19-5-35 Attended a meeting of Political convicts and congressmen in Bangalore and advised them to keep alive the activities of the congress.

14-10-35 Presided over a meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. Bangalore City, under the auspices of The Mysore State Young League, and delivered a speech on "Mahatma Gandhi a sage politician".

19-5-37 Attended a meeting of the D.C.C. Mysore and spoke about present congress movement in India and appealed to the people to take keen interest in the activities of the congress.

M.R. Masani

23

24 & 25th July,37:

Arrived in Bangalore City on the 24th July and was served with an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. The object of his visit was to preside over the State Youth Conference organised by the members of the National Youth League. He did not deliver speeches in the City limits, but gave a written speech, which was read in the Conference on the 25th July.

(An abstract of the speech is enclosed) Marked 'A'

He visited the C. & M. Station and addressed a meeting arranged in the Vyshia Hostel- there.

(An abstract of his speech is also enclosed)

Marked 'B'

Abstract of the typed speech of Mr.Masani read at the Conference of the Mysore State Youths on the 25th July 37.

24

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In the speech Mr.Masani has stated that the present condition of life in India in matters political, economic and social was a queer amalgam of Feudalism and Capitalism, the Indian States being typically feudal and more dynastic principalities, owing their existence to no such feeling of National Solidarity among their people. The Princes and princelings were the most picturesque feudal relics though the condition of the people did not make a pretty picture. The speaker continued that the modern Germany and Italy became strong nation-states only after they got rid of the parasites called the holdings of feudalsim and the present condition of India corresponded to the prehistoric days of the two countries. In respect of present India he said that nationalism and democracy and even the capitalism required the elimination of the Indian Princes and the abolition of the States. British Imperialism however, requires them for its own perpetuation. The Indian Princes to-day were part and parcel of the system of ~~fx~~ foreign rule and they stand and fall with it. The great Indian Mutiny was next referred to as the First War of Indian Independence to attempt to regain supremacy of the country while the feudal order was being destroyed by the impact of British Capitalism, and with the suppression of the mutiny, the Indian Princes became amongst the most reliable props on which the structure of British Rule in India is raised. On the other hand, British Bayonets as have been seen in many a case of the States were the best guarantees for the perpetuation of the rule of many princes whose misgovernment and oppressions would have caused a popular revolt that would have swept them from their thrones long ago. It was these States who offered moral, material and military assistance to the Government to suppress Congress in its historical work only a few years ago in reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement and the ar rest of the national leaders. For all these one could see what a sinister role is allotted to these princes in the so-called Federation

25

whichnthe British Government hopes to set up in India. From being a menace to their own subjects, they become a menace to the people of the whole of India. The national struggle is not between the Indian and the British people but it is actually against the political and economic system which works independently of colour. The Indian Maharaja in spite of his colour is a part of the system which exploits both the Indian and British masses. He viewed the instruction given by brother congress members not to handle the cases of subjects of the Native States was purely surprising and anti-nationalistic as the British Bureaucracy and Indian Princes were both parts of the same Imperialist system functioning in different ways. Such water-tight compartments as British India and Indian India were abhorred and he emphasised the need that the congress should interest itself as much in their problems and struggles as in those of the people of British India, in which view his party- Socialist party- stood firm for elimination of the Indian princes. He classified the evils prevalent in the native states as follows:- "Absence of Civil liberty, Inequality before Law, wasteful expenditure, forced labour and existence of slavery" and explained them by giving out instances.

Regarding the fair name of Mysore he said " I do not deny that Mysore may shine by comparison with such states as Patiala, but that is not much of a compliment"! It is in this progressive state that workers on the plantations still live in conditions bordering on serfdom and in the most degrading poverty. It is in this State that ~~xxxxxxx~~ the National Flag is illegal and to fly it is a crime. It is in this State that meetings cannot be held in your own City without a license from the Police. It is in this State that National Leaders like Srimathi Kamaladevi Dr.Hardikar and Mr. Hukkerikar have been served with orders restricting their freedom of speech or movement". He exhorted the youths and said that they were a class fit to lead the workers who are potentially the best revolutionary material and enlightened them in reference to the latest evolutions of the theories in the western countries and their fructification and

96

asked them to take important part to play in the progress of the country. Further he remarked that what was being done by the congress socialist party was only an extention on solid grounds of the work of the youth in raising the political consciousness of the peasantry and the working classes.

Lastly, he drew the attention of the youth to the call of the All Indian States People Conference for the holding of demonstrations in all the States for the assertion of civil rights and liberties of the people. He further urged the youths to see that on 1st August meetings were held throughout the State and an agitation launched and maintained so that it would force the authorities to restore them the measure of freedom to speak and meet and breathe together to which they were accustomed. He finally said not to wait for leaders to lead as they were the youths, theirs was the future and theirs was the leadership.

Abstract of the Speech of Mr Masani delivered by him in the Vyshia Hotel Civil & Military Station Bangalore on 25.7.1937.

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27

In the course of his speech Mr. Masani said that though a new situation has been created in more than half the country by acceptance of office by congress yet the situation in the C.& M. Station and its neighbouring area has not improved. The congress he said by its acceptance of office has identified itself with the Government administrative machinery rather than to wreck the new constitution.

The inauguration of the congress socialist party in the year 1934 under the leadership of Jawaharalal Nehru was the result of the congress not evincing interest in the welfare of the peasants. The congress in its policy between labour and capital, zamindars and peasants, princes and states subjects, he pointed out was lukeworm and neutral.

Referring to Mysore State Mr.Masani criticised that it has become the order of the day for the congress leaders to visit Mysore as State guests and pay glowing tributes to the conditions prevailing therein. Such certificates he said suppress the privileges of the people even more. The promulgation of the order under Section 45 Mysore Police Regulation for a period of six months and the prohibitiory order served on Sri Kamaladevi were also criticised. He insisted that the congress should not make water tight compartments as British India and Native States.

If India is to be free and democratic, he insisted that the elimination of the princes and the rich men is quite essential. He agreed with the view of Prof.Keith that the princes do not exercise self Government in the Federation and it is absolutely a hammer.

He concluded his speech by appealing to the audience to follow the activities of the congress socialist party.

Uma Bai Kundapur

28

14-5-37

Arrived at Davanagere along with N.S. Hardikar and delivered speeches at Jagalur, Molakalmuru and Dodda-siddavanahalli.

In her speech at Molakalmur she said that the British have made the people impotent by sucking the blood, they snatched away their trade and made the people their slaves and that they are afraid of Mr. Gandhi.

At Doddasiddavanahalli she said that the Viceroy and the Government have had to be paid heavy salaries out of the revenue collected from Ryots; that there has been no possibility of any reduction in the land revenue even though the ryots are in a position to raise a crop commensurate with the assessment they have to pay.

S.S. Batliwala

29

27-4-37. Arrived in Bangalore and was met by the members of the National Youth League, Bangalore, where he advised them to be in touch with the modern Politics, to hold frequent discussions, to read the histories of other countries, where there was revolution and literatures on Socialism, as Socialism was the only means for the solvation of India.

V.V. Giri

30

4-11-32 Addressed a meeting of the M & S.M. Railway employees and explained the reason for the strike of the Perambur Workshop and advised the audience to down their tools until they received definite instructions from the Union head-office.

D.P. Karmarkar

31

He has visited the State on several times but he has not come to notice for any objectionable activities.

On 17-1-37 when he visited Mysore along with Srimathi Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya and others in connection with the inauguration of elction campaign he was served with an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C.

Latest prohibitory orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. served against:

1. D.P. Karmarkar.	Not to deliver any speech for one month from 17-1-37 in the limits of Mysore City.
2. N.S. Hardikar.	Not to deliver any speech for two months from 16-5-37 in Chitaldrug and other Taluks.
3. M.R. Masani.	Not to deliver any speech for one month from 23-7-37 in the limits of Bangalore City. A similar order was passed in Anekal Taluk.
4. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya.	Not to deliver any speech for one month from 8-9-37 in the limits of Mysore City and five miles radius. The order was served on 9-9-37.